

**The African studies course of the
»Instituto de Estudos Superiores Militares«**

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**An analysis of the correlations and conflictive character
inside the triangle
- Development, environment and security -
in Africa's Nigeria**

Sarah Lorena Türk

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Internship coordination

Supervisor of FCSH - UNL:

Professor Dr. Teresa Maria Ferreira Rodrigues



Coordinator of IESM:

Coronel Joaquim Fernando Soares de Almeida

Maj. Renato José das Neves Pinheiro



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My parents, my home, my heart.

Abstract

The following dissertation circles around the present-time character of reliance of elements inside a system, conflictive structures and process directions, with a focus on Africa and a country case to be analysed in more detail, which will concentrate on the 3 factors of development, environment and security.

Two principal parts constitute this investigation work, of which one specifies and evaluates the African studies program held during the time of the internship at IESM, its various panels and thematic approaches to issues of development and security in the African continent and the countries of the CPLP.

The dissertation's second part examines the status and the conflictive character of the triangle's elements and their inter-relations inside West Africa's Nigeria. The richness of the country's natural resources, the outcomes of political leadership constantly marked by military rule, inter-communal conflicts, neglecting the natural environment and insufficient living conditions form essential aspects of research and are the basis for the country's troubled state. To correct the inappropriate policies and deficient consideration of elementary issues and relations; to construct collaborations involving representatives from the local to national level; and to create a living environment to be freed from crime, insecurity and frustration, mark centrepieces of future activities and objectives to be realized in order to turn Nigeria away from its devastating misguidance.

Keywords:

IESM, African studies program, Nigeria, development, environment, security, inter-relations, conflict.

List of Abbreviations

AID	-	Área de Investigação e Doutrina
CPLP	-	Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa
CRC	-	Centro de Recursos do Conhecimento
DGPDN	-	Direção-Geral de Política de Defesa Nacional
ECCAS	-	Economic Community of Central African States
ECO	-	Escola Central de Oficiais
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
EU	-	European Union
FDI	-	Foreign Direct Investment
HDI	-	Human Development Index
IAEFA	-	Instituto de Altos Estudos da Força Aérea
IAEM	-	Instituto de Altos Estudos Militares
IDA	-	International Development Association
IESM	-	Instituto de Estudos Superiores Militares
IPAD	-	Instituto Português de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento
ISNG	-	Instituto Superior Naval de Guerra
MDN	-	Ministério da Defesa Nacional
MNE	-	Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros
NATO	-	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OPEC	-	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
UN	-	United Nations
UNEP	-	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme

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Abstract

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Introduction

In the spiral of conflict, contradictions and advancement, to separate items and processes has turned to a provocative assignment of tasks every nation-state, every citizen is obliged to encounter. The attributes of dependency and inter-connectivity became the icon and pursue, but even more the troublemaker of the post-modern time. Governments plan their pathways to growth and stability, people long for safety and firm ground under their feet while being surrounded by constant change, and nature hopes for adequate human-made regulations to remain alive.

Development, security, environment: three elements encircling the globe, no matter if north or south, no matter if rich or poor. In the combination of the respective last aspects - south and poor - however, this challenge takes on much wider dimensions than in developed Western states and often thrives to its dead-end in the struggle for resources, structure and efficiency. Nigeria, the country of principal analysis in this dissertation, represents one such internally disrupted nation that could neither accomplish a break-out from corruptive, military governance, nor provide a secure, prospering surrounding to live in for its population. The existence of developmental defectiveness, environmental destruction and corrosively unsound politics, let the country may „represent the greatest single development tragedy in the world today” (Ukeje et al. 2002:5) - the characteristics generating such statement, their inter-relations, the possibilities to alleviate negative outcomes and the positive elements to be advanced in order to rush Nigeria’s development processes shall be examined in this work so as to gain a better understanding of the national inherited patterns, constructed realities and, consequently, to measure the importance and results of past activities in the socio-economic, political and environmental area and their inter-related traces for future steps to come.

1. The study's framework

1.1 Presenting the contents

The following report is divided into six principal chapters, of which the two first chapters serve as introducing, the essentials and framework presenting parts, followed by the thesis' main part consisting of two self-contained, but through globally significant issues interconnected chapters. Subsequently a conclusion involving the internships evaluation and a conclusion concerning the topics of investigation represents the finalizing chapter of the report.

Chapter 1 gives references concerning the initial steps and ideas of the report, describing the various contents of it, why they have been chosen, and which are the motivations and objectives of this work, precisely, the contents and questions not only to be investigated on, but to be given respond to with the closure of the report. Moreover, it includes the explication of the applied methodology and techniques of work.

The second chapter presents the institution that this report and its contents are related to and where research on the topics has been partly realized: Instituto de Estudios Superiores Militares (IESM). Here, the institute's historic lines, its organizational structure and working goals shall be depicted, so as the institute's section of strategy that displays the working area of my supervisor, hence the environment I have concluded my investigations in.

The adjacent part includes two chapters that form the mentioned main divisions of investigation and consist of:

- The course of African studies - "State Building" and peace operations
- An analysis of the correlations and conflictive character inside the triangle -

Development, environment and security - in Africa's Nigeria

Advanced explanations of theme related objectives, structure and methodology are to be read below in the chapters 1.2, 1.3 and the actual chapters discussing the matters of importance.

1.2 Ambition and objectives

The base and organization of this work arose from a set of general requirements and objectives combined with personal interests represented by the contents of the chapters. As this thesis was chosen to be realized as an internship, in order to bond theory and practical experience, its regulation refers to the presentation of the internships institution, so as to relate my activities as an intern to the character of the institution itself. Detailed information and summaries of my tasks and the stay at IESM presents another part intended to be illustrated in the chapters forming the report's main part. Here, however, the contents shall not be limited to a description of realized tasks, but gathered in an overall frame that includes evaluating them by taking into consideration negative and positive aspects, obstacles, questions, etc. related to those activities. This serves as a helpful and essential method to capture the entire process of work, its outcomes and inputs, as well as it can assist as a useful collection of knowledge for future purposes. Apart from these objectives, to take on aspects of research that are personally partly unfamiliar in their large dimensions and to use the possibility of expanding them in their depth of investigation; to acquire new insights for myself and draw connections in between chosen areas of importance and to assess weaknesses and strengths with the consequent variables of action present the report's working ambitions in a more general sense. Overall, to finalize my study's works by connecting practical experience with merging the essential themes of my personal interest, represents the purpose from my individual perspective, which is spread out and reflected in the main chapters of the report. The focal subject here is Africa as point of interest and area of investigation, from where two related topics evolved as chapters of:

- The course of African studies (Chapter 3.1)
- The research example of Nigeria (Chapter 3.2)

In reference to the three chapters and their connections, elements can be revealed as described in the following. Here, chapter 3.1 shows a direct input and contribution of the internship's activities and local investigation, for the reason that the studies took place at the institution and has been attended by me as intern, in order to experience and evaluate the course. The course of African studies displays the outset of my internship's activities and reflects one principal topic of investigation matters of the report: Africa, its developments, relations and challenges. With reference to this subject, West Africa's Nigeria represents the case to be analysed as major, precisely more extended and profound chapter, concerning aspects of major global importance and reflecting personal thematic interests that include the facets of the

environment, development and security inside the country. Chapter 3.2 stands in connection to chapter 3.1, due to the African-relation, its inter-wined aspects that strongly influence the development of the country, and also because it shows a case example of an African country as it has been presented in the African studies course.

By this formation the intention of merging my favoured working areas, namely, the environment & development processes, international relations and cooperation work has been realized and was additionally *broadened* by the institute's facets of security and strategy.

1.3 Methodology

Throughout this report, objectives and contents are described, although some aspects of how they are being illustrated shall be exposed in this chapter. A principal manner of presentation constitutes to depict the contents from general, wide-viewed to representative, indicative topics and examples. By this, a deductive and connective approach concerning the different aspects of research is used as work basis, in order to emphasize relations in between the contents and to clarify the orders of description. It includes, for instance, the individual presentation of Nigeria's environment, development and security aspects before inter-relating them. This way facilitates the understanding and the significance of the single aspects first so as to recognize their connected forces and weaknesses later on.

Another method of investigation involves the usage of a short questionnaire as instrument to gather information about the institute's objectives, working goals and organization from the insight, IESM's personnel itself. This part is also based on a deductive proceeding for the reason that those questionnaires will be completed by exhibiting the perspective of the director and the teaching personnel of the strategic section.

Sources of research include books, journals, and articles, as well as internet information, mainly websites of national and international organizations, such as the UNDP, World Bank, the Nigerian Ministry of Environment, etc.

2. Place of investigation and internship - Instituto de Estudos Superiores Militares (IESM)

2.1 IESM's historic background

The most recent origin of IESM dates back to the year 2005, marking it as an institution quite young in its actual form, but disposing of traces that historically evolved from three branches of superior institutes (cf. IESM 2010:7). Those institutes include the Instituto de Altos Estudos Militares (IAEM), the Instituto Superior Naval de Guerra (ISNG) and the Instituto de Altos Estudos da Força Aérea (IAEFA).

The IAEM derives from the Escola Central de Oficiais (ECO), an institution established in 1911 to pursue the methodological and rational emergences at that time period in the formation of officers and to provide a broad institutionalization and autonomy of the military education (cf. IESM). The ECO's first phase of existence was marked by several changes of its location, internal restructuring and adaptation of the legitimate regulations (cf. *ibid.*). Only in 1940 the school reformed into the IAEM based in Caxias and operating in direct dependency on the General military staff until the completed removal of its new installations to the Manor of Duque de Cadaval in Pedrouços in 1958, the maintained location until present day (cf. *ibid.*). Here, besides a short cessation period of teaching activities from 1974-1976, the institute offered the following formation courses: General course of command and military staff; Complementary course of management and command; Superior course of management and command; Superior course of military staff and the superior course of the promotion to a senior officer (cf. *ibid.*).

With reference to the course of marine war and the course of General marine staff that aimed at the prearrangement and instruction of voluntary marine officers for the services and duties in the general marine staff as well as in the naval forces, the ISNG initiated its work in the year 1948 by the decision of the General marine staff to reorganize and update those courses (cf. *ibid.*). The ISNG's objective laid in an improved educational and technical preparation of officers for the tasks of command and carrying out superior positions (cf. *ibid.*). From 1956 on, a phase of emphasized international collaboration initiated, when the offered courses started to be attended by foreign officers and, adjacent, by officers from various areas of studies, such as engineering, medicine, administration, or construction (cf. *ibid.*). Since the institute obtained its proper residence and funds, both the superior and the general course of marine war have been restructured, but intensively maintained almost without interruption from 1954 until 1967 - the only disruption appeared in the time after the Second World War (1946-1948) and in context to

the events of the 25th of April (1974-1977) (cf. *ibid.*). Another modernization marked the year 1967 that authorized contracts with civil professors as teaching personnel, followed by educating staff of the Air Force and Army (cf. *ibid.*).

Antecessor of the IAEFA is the School of superior studies of the Air Force, which has been opened in 1966 on the part of the governmental secretary of the Air Force and situated in Sintra (cf. *ibid.*). Three courses (general course of aerial warfare; services leadership course; course of advanced education) have been established in 1971, but were combined and transformed into one single course (general course of aerial warfare) four years later (cf. *ibid.*). Besides, the additional course for a promotion to a general officer of the Air Force were introduced shortly afterwards. In 1978 then, the School of superior studies of the Air Force changed into the IAEFA (cf. *ibid.*).

2.2 Structure, organization and working goals

Nowadays, as an institution of public higher facultative and military education, IESM seeks to provide scientific and technical formation to the officers of the army's permanent staff and the Republican National Guard in order to accurately fulfill the tasks the respective position demands (cf. IESM). Here, the department of education with its several divisions represents the core body of the institute's organization and areas of work. Those divisions include the cabinet of planning and programming, the teaching area of administrative issues, the teaching area of strategic issues and the teaching area of operations (cf. *ibid.*). Further categorized are these teaching areas in reference to the three principal domains of IESM - the specific teaching area of the navy, the army and the air force. Each of the divisions is responsible to manage, organize and develop the diverse courses and investigations included so as to act precisely in relation to the tasks connected with the particular area of concern (cf. *ibid.*).

Other installations that contribute to and form the work of the institute are the department of courses, which is the overall representative of the organization and coordination of the various offered courses; as well as the center of investigation in security and defense that is sub-divided into the Area of research and doctrine (AID), the Knowledge resource center (CRC) and the Study center. To elaborate investigations, projects, proposals and study contents, and to constantly control related factors such as material provision, human resources, or data bases

belong to the functions of the AID (cf. *ibid.*). The CRC includes the library and media sources and their management, while the focus of the center of studies is arranged around the investigation, evaluation, reflection and dispersion of new knowledge concerning aspects of interest for the work of IESM (cf. *ibid.*).

2.2.1 Voices & thoughts of IESM - Questionnaires

If it comes to capturing the character of an institution, here IESM, persons directly involved into the events, structure of work and objectives to be achieved often represent the more comprehensive and profound source of information, allowing an insider point of view that can be particularly interesting for someone who is not involved. For that reason a questionnaire made out of five questions has been sent to three persons of the staff of IESM: General Silvio José Pimenta Sampaio, Major Renato José das Neves Pinheiro and Major Ana Baltazar.

Respectively to those questionnaires, the most relevant characteristics of IESM were summarized by Major Renato Pinheiro as proactivity, synergy and actuality, pointing out 1. the constant search for new, currently important topics and issues of concern in order to be studied and analyzed, 2. a strong bond and beneficial relation in between the Air Force, Navy, Army and National Guard, which are all settled inside one institution to work as an entity, and 3. the necessity of permanently being up to date and continuing to develop in order to sustain being prepared for new challenges to come. Furthermore have been mentioned the quality of IESM's teaching personnel, the maturity of its students, as well as the given facilitation to exchange knowledge.

Concerning the question of the complementation of working goals and organization, General Silvio Sampaio responded that activities are organized around the offered courses and their contents. Through steady evaluation and reforms, small improvements can be achieved sequentially so that the rate of success and standard of the courses is provided as high as possible. Additionally, Major Renato Pinheiro also refers to collaborating work with civilian universities in order to remain updated and achieve the formation goals of the different branches of the institute.

As the strengths of IESM qualitative courses, discipline, the desire for an institute that owns academical recognition, and the strive for even better doctrinal unity and deepened

cooperation between the Portuguese Armed Forces and the Portuguese National Republican Guard, have been named. In contrast to those listings, improvements could be made to the development of defense and security doctrine, more workshops to be organized, a greater number of courses offered to civilians, investigation matters, and non-present teaching.

Inside the arrangement of national-, scientific-, and security institutions IESM could be considered a link between theory and practice, such as a rotating circle that demands practical accomplishments after theoretical conclusions, and in turn, new, evaluating theories are needed again for improved practice. Major Ana Baltazar here adds that the activities in the sphere of science, for instance contributing articles for national and international scientific and peer-reviewed magazines could be improved as to enforce the network (national-, scientific-, and security institutions) and the role of IESM inside this arrangement.

The last question asking about the rank and role of the institute's section of strategy in reference to prevalent modern structures and defense aspects delivered the responds that IESM starts to have a good pool of strategy investigators, however, not sufficiently developed to be internationally recognized and valued in the world market and politics. Striking in the role of the strategic section is the preparation of the students to manage the risks of current societies by providing the opportunities to get in contact and study a variety of situations and solving approaches. For further information, the complete questionnaires can be reviewed in annex 1.

2.2 Section of strategy

2.3.1 Theoretical approach - Concepts of strategy

„The match an organization makes between its internal resources and skills {...} and the opportunities and risks created by its external environment” (Hofer, Schendel 1978:12), „deliberate plans conceived in advance of the making of specific decisions” (Mintzberg 1978:934), or „the science of planning and directing large-scale military operations” (Makridakis 1990:143) - All three statements, even though deriving from different areas of consideration and all being bound to the concrete surrounding that uses this item in its own objective manner, form approaches of defining one term: Strategy.

It displays a factor that is present in everybody's everyday life as well as at the table of world's politics, still, the literature sources clearly show the prevalence of theoretical approaches to strategy in the economic field, mainly the management behavior of firms planning, while explicit concepts of the political arena are a scarce resource. The original thought of it, however, has been carried by the military sector, as for example in the outstanding theories of the famous strategic thinkers Alexander the Great, Karl von Clausewitz, Sun Tsu or André Beaufre (cf. Makridakis 1990:145;148-152). While perspectives change from theory to theory, the essence of military strategy, so scholar Liddell Hart, lays in the aspect that the real objective of strategy is to obtain such an advantageous situation, which, „if it does not of itself bring the enemy to surrender, would produce a sure victory in the battlefield” (Makridakis 1990:146).

How other theoretical concepts regard the characteristics of strategy will be presented in the following part. Here, the Classical approach, the Evolutionist approach, the Processualist approach and the Systemic approach find introducing consideration, as they group the major idea constructs in this area (cf. Whittington 1993:11).

The 1960s marked the climax of the *Classical* thought to strategy, a time of constant economic growth in America and of reliance on technology that emphasized profitability as top purpose and enforced the adoption of strategies focused on rational planning in order to ensure this goal (cf. Whittington 1993:11,17,41). Linkages to military aspects of strategic thinking constitute its base in form of militaristic, hierarchical command, tactical thinking and the respectful figure of the self-standing general himself (cf. Whittington 1993:15). Those slightly rigid and rational facets of military practice have been complemented with intellectuality from economics concerning techniques and concepts of strategy (cf. Whittington 1993:14ff.). Success or failure of those strategic arrangements, for the Classical school, depends on the internal organization, precisely the quality of managerial skills, account and analysis, likewise pointing to the goal of creating an explicit and formal strategy (cf. Whittington 1993:40f.). Taking a critical voice to Classical economic theories into consideration it indicates their over-simplicity and sterile character by which „they have been less contributions to understanding than obstacles” and adorned with abstract assumptions - a statement from another theoretical framework, declared by Bruce Henderson, an Evolutionary theorist (Whittington 1993:18). Instead of viewing competition as an issue of simple calculation, he accentuates the ongoing fight for survival in midst a dense and over-crowded jungle (cf. *ibid.*). Exactly this comment reveals a core thought of the *Evolutionary* theoretic approach to strategy by pointing to the matter of natural selection processes.

In reference to Darwin's theoretical basis such selection is defined through the relatively better performers, leaving the weaker ones to fail and by that emphasizing the strength of the markets, since it is not the managers, but the markets choosing the prevalent strategies within a specific environment (cf. Whittington 1993:18f.). Challenging here is the point of doubt of many Evolutionary theorists that sufficient differentiation is an achievable and sustainable objective among organizations, firms, etc., because coexistence is not a possible option, which leads to the conclusion that the selective process is reliant on strategies of distinction (cf. *ibid.*). Those survivors may seem to be the ones that succeeded by adapting themselves via the correct strategy to the environment, even though it might have been the environment (market) itself that has adopted them (cf. Whittington 1993:20).

While the Classical approach centers on a rational oriented strategy concept that is considered skeptically from the side of the Evolutionary theories, the ***Processual*** approaches to strategy express their regard of the cognitive limits of human beings, implying the boundaries of complete rationality and downgrading the significance for rational analysis (cf. Whittington 1993:22ff.). Instead they view strategy as an active development that is concerned with political bargaining processes, due to the reason that every enterprise consists of various individuals with different interests (cf. *ibid.*). „Strategies, then, are a way in which managers try to simplify and order a world which is too complex and chaotic for them to comprehend” (Whittington 1993:25). Therefore, an essential aspect in the Processual theories relates to the building and consolidating of internal core skills in the long-term in order to distinguish this company from others as a resource-superior environment (cf. Whittington 1993:26f.). The theoretical approach to be mentioned last, the ***Systemic*** perspectives, goes one step further and includes to only the cognitive factor of strategy and its planning, but highlights the sociological sensitiveness of the institutional arrangement (cf. Whittington 1993:28+31). This means that the centerpiece is not represented through the rational calculation of individuals and their economic relations, but that the focus is set on the intertwined relations and involvement of people inside the social system (cf. Whittington 1993:28). The consideration of cultural standards and expectations, the social context or the political conditions display factors that can make a difference in the establishment of strategic decisions, and can be regarded as perfectly rational according to the local norms (cf. *ibid.*). Moreover, does it offer the opportunity to vary enormously for the reason that societies, even possessing the same major circumstances, are extremely complex and individualistic so that the strategic success in the end depends on the study of the social environment and the strategy's adaption to it (cf. Whittington 1993:31f; 37f.).

As an interesting review to close this chapter by leaving a thoughtful note, demonstrating both, openness and limitations of those theoretical concepts, and revealing the difficulty to be the deciding manager in charge of such strategic choices, a circle of the four approaches is cited as followed:

„Certainty is stolen away from every side. Classical confidence in analysis, order and control is undermined by Processual skepticism about human cognition, rationality and flexibility. The incrementalist learning of the Processualist is challenged in turn by the impatient markets of the Evolutionists. But even Evolutionary markets can be bucked, if, as Systemic analysts of social systems allege, the state is persuaded to intervene” (Whittington 1993:134).

2.3.2 Strategy in the light of modern world characteristics & defense aspects

Let's stay with the term of “certainty”, replace it into the topic of present-day characteristics and thereby show its significance for strategy, since, clearly, „in a utopian world characterized by certainty and lack of competition, no strategy would be necessary” (Makridakis 1990:142). In the globalization era as it exists nowadays, however, strategic planning is no less but inevitable as its integral parts are formed around the attributes of ambiguity, competitiveness and development (cf. *ibid.*). How else had Israel been able to destroy the air forces of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Syria during an attack of half an hour in 1967?! Acting upon the elaborated strategic basement; doing the unexpected, no matter if in war, in economics, or in personal issues. As well, so did Sony in its 1980's strategy and launched 160 different models of walkmans, at most keeping 20 of those types on the market at the same time, and thus let the favorable one be selected by the environment itself (cf. Whittington 1993:22). Strategies like that, if in the political, economic or another area do not anymore represent a requirement for large firms only, but turned into an imperative for survival concerning any kind of business and environment. In that sense it becomes a concern of an even bigger range considering the wideness of vulnerabilities and factors of influence that such important element inherits. The analysis of the character of strategy and its determining factors therefore displays a task of necessity that shall be underpinned with the dimensions of strategy compiled by strategist and International Relations professor Colin Gray (cf. Gray 1999:23). Inspired to do so was Gray by no less than Clausewitz, who already defined a principal division of important elements of

strategy (moral, physical, mathematical, geographical and statistical) that has been developed by Gray to up to 17 dimensions, divided into 3 categories, as to be seen listed below (cf. Gray 1999:23f.).

Fig.1.1 - The dimensions of strategy¹

1. Category "People and politics"	2. Category "Preparation for war"	3. Category "War proper"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •People •Society •Culture •Politics •Ethics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Economics and logistics •Organization (including defense and force planning) •Military administration (including recruitment, training, and most aspects of armament) •Information and intelligence •Strategic theory and doctrine •Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Military operations •Command (political and military) •Geography •Friction (including chance and uncertainty) •The adversary •Time

As Clausewitz already indicated from those factors a construct that cannot be effectively taken into consideration by separating its contents, but only by understanding them as a web of interconnected elements (cf. Gray 1999:24); but while Clausewitz expressed these ideas with regard to the reality of the first decades of the 19th century, it can be assumed that the actual reality contains a much wider projection screen and influence area due to the increased complexity of systems, their interwoven relations on various levels and the intensity of, simultaneously, localization and globalization. In times of rapid change and the pursuit of advancement, to create new ideas and to contemplate applicable alternatives in order to achieve effective, or rather, more prosperous results than the ones from the competitors, displays a constant requirement (cf. Makridakis 1990:161). Strategy needs to be outpacing, different and creative. In that sense „the big challenge ahead is to formulate and implement a successful competitive strategy without exactly knowing what such strategy should contain, what the opponents will do, or how the environment will change - no small task” (cf. *ibid.*).

¹ Detailed explanations of the single elements to be found in: Gray (1999), pp. 16-47.

3. Cornerstones and contents of the study's research
3.1 Course of African Studies - "State Building" and peace operations
3.1.1 The program's motivation and objectives

„In an age when the acquisition and advancement of knowledge is a more powerful weapon than any missile or mine”, so Kofi Annan, „knowledge [...] is the one aspect of our lives that is still not being globalised” (cf. Unesco). With this statement, the former UN Secretary-General underscores two indispensable factors in modern world structures and arrangements: Knowledge and the process of Globalization; and with those factors, aspects of unbalance and polarity moved over to the centre of attention of both worldwide politics and personal life lines. Why this insight is placed at the introduction of this chapter is not far to reach: a topic nearly cursed with widespread discussion due to its necessity for alertness. The answer points to clashing poles such as advancement and basic needs, health insurance and life-depending fights against a cold, five-digit university fees and the hope for a primary school possibility, rusty structures in the political and juridical apparatus and the “every-day upgrading law”- societies; Shortly, the developed, developing and undeveloped, or, the still existing blocks of North and South. Reasons for these discrepancies are multisided; however do those conditions of centralized knowledge and resources, the forefront bouncing of the Western nations, and the on-going of Globalization's dependencies and challenges for the developing ones present significant forces in today's realities. The exchange of the knowledge of those realities in between nations to capture the developing structures and the current status of a country therefore constitutes an essential and not to be underestimated step for further moves.

In the course of African studies the initial motivation refers exactly to this effort of exchanging inside-knowledge, ideas and thoughts concerning five African countries, their realities of life and bonds in the international arena. Furthermore, to constantly emphasize and renew the cooperation between Portugal and the countries inside the CPLP - Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa - which are connected through their historic and cultural traces over the centuries.

To concretize the contents of the program under the overall theme of “State Building” and peace operations some major guiding lines built the base of the course's organization, and can be specified as the institutional capacities in the scope of security and defense, the formation and restructuring of the African countries' militaries, the cooperation with regional and sub-

regional African organizations, and the adaption of the African political and strategic agendas to those of international organizations of defense, especially NATO and EU.

Under those main lines and the initial motivation of exchanging and updating knowledge, specific objectives have evolved to be achieved during the period of the course, which, as described in the program's guide, include the following:

1. The interpretation of present dynamics in Africa in a historic context
2. Deepen the strategic knowledge in the domain of:
 - 2.1 General strategic theory
 - 2.2 Characterizing the current political-strategic environment
 - 2.3 Strategic planning of the national defense and its articulation with alliances
 - 2.4 Dynamics of international organizations in regard to “conflict prevention and conflict resolution”, as concerning the UN, NATO, EU, CPLP, as well as in a context of regional African organizations as the African Union, ECOWAS, SADC and ECCAS
3. Construe in a geopolitical and geostrategic sense:
 - 3.1 The worldwide challenges of humanity
 - 3.2 The regional African factors of conflict
4. Define politics and measurements for state-building in Africa
5. Define politics and rights (juridical apparatus) for the governance in Africa
6. Solidify and deepen the knowledge of economic development and good governance in Africa
7. Diagnose concepts
8. Identify the elementary actions

The motivations and objectives as named above present the framework for the precise content structure, by that the course has been organized. Part 3.2.3 will refer more detailed to the some contents and topics of presentations.

3.1.2 Formal and structural arrangements

The course of African studies has been initiated by and held in the facilities of IESM since 2006, and in this year, took place from the 19th to the 30th of September 2011 (ten weekdays) with twenty-five guests, involving participants from five African countries, namely Angola, Cabo Verde, Guiné-Bissau, Moçambique, São Tomé e Príncipe) with two representatives per country. Besides, personnel sent by the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the General staff from the Armed forces and from the ISCTE Business School - Lisbon University Institute and by IESM itself took place in the course.

Divided into eight days consisting of presentations (five to six per day) given by lecturers of institutions as mentioned above, a one day visit of the Orient Museum in Lisbon and a workshop during the last two days in order to develop and reprocess the issues of the previous seminar units, the course lasted around six to eight hours per day including small pauses and a lunch break. Each presentation had an approximate length of 45 minutes and a subsequent time of around 15 minutes for questions, ideas and commentaries.

3.1.3 Topics and sub-topics of discussion (Panel 1-13)

Analyzed topics and sub-topics of the course's structure arose from a variety of areas in the scientific sphere and the political framework, and have been organized into thirteen panels and a finalizing workshop.

The African continent, here, displays the starting point, the location of consideration. Africa - according to occidental visions a primitive and unchangeable place of chronic catastrophes, so described Prof. Fernando Florêncio in a course's presentation; existing of states that possess an enormity of natural resources, but whose *ownership* lays in the hands of international trade; showing steps ahead, dynamics, and developing structures in the post-colonial period; while the promises of new globalizing processes appear to work better in theory than in practice. Africa displays a worldwide grave discussion-matter, in every sector, in personal life, and so did it in the panels of the two-week course.

At this, from an economical, political, historical, strategic, social/human and juridical point of view, Africa's status of those disciplinary fields, as well as of security and state reconstructing issues has been presented and constantly branded with question- and exclamation marks.

The concrete contents of the panels will be depicted in the further part below:

Panel 1 Political-strategic framework in a global perspective

- The geopolitics of Africa and the principal regional challenges
- The risks and threats on the African continent

Panel 2 History of Africa

- Tradition and Modernity in Africa
- Strategic interests. Factors of analysis
- History of present-day Africa and the problem of the frontiers

Panel 3 Political-strategic framework in Africa

- The contemporary international system and the strategic context worldwide
- The conflict factors and basic threats in Africa
- Transformation of the economics of war

Panel 4 Conflict and crisis in Africa – A question of power

- Separation of powers, pluralism and the practices of good governance
- The support of major international organizations concerning the reform of the security sector in Africa
- The private military enterprises in Africa
- The international asymmetries – Implications of the African continent

Panel 5 The role of the international organizations in the prevention and management of crises and conflicts in Africa

- The CPLP
- The African Union and the sub-regional African organizations: ECOWAS, SADC and ECCAS

Panel 6 Reform of the security sector 1
– The reform of the economic and social sector in Africa

- Economic priorities in the reconstruction of the state and the civil society
- The civil-military relations in Africa
- Political institutions in Africa

Panel 7 Reform of the security sector in Africa

- Architecture of peace and security in Africa 2010
- The support of Portugal concerning the reform of the security sector in Africa:
 - IPAD/MNE and the cooperation for development
 - DGPDN/MDN and the cooperation technical-military
- Juridical framework of military operations

Panel 8 Reform of the security sector 2

– The defense of the Human Rights and Environment in Africa

- Management of natural resources in Africa
- Human Rights human security in the light of humanitarian intervention
- Reform of the sector of defense and security in Guinea-Bissau (Auditor of the country)

Panel 9 Reform of the security sector 3

– The reform of the juridical sector in Africa

- Mediation and conflict
- The framework of the international public right and the juridical-political impact of the globalization
- Democracy and the process of democratization

Panel 10 Reform of the security sector 4

– The reform of the political sector in Africa

- Political reconciliation and the process of democratization in Africa
- The problem of failed states
- The military institutions in Africa, the case of Cape-Verde (Auditor of the country)

Panel 11 Reform of the security sector 5

– The reform of the system of security and defense in Africa

- Turbulent globalization: From the Pacific to the South Atlantic
- The civil-military relations in Africa, the case of Angola (Auditor of the country)
- Prevention and management of crises and conflicts in Africa by non-African international organizations: The function of the UN, NATO and EU

Panel 12 Reform of the security sector 6

– The reform of the traditional system of security and defense in Africa

- The forces and services of security in Africa
- The prevention and management of conflict in Africa:
 - Death and Power in Ruanda
- Security in Africa - A vision (Auditor of São Tomé)

Panel 13 “State-Building”

- The breakdown of a state and the associated risks and threats
- Models of “State-Building” and the reform of the security sector

Workshop

A final task of the entire program included the collaboration of the participants of the African studies course in three groups assigned to different thematic works in order to reprocess the contents, exchange ideas and finalize responses to the questions, which have been presented to the auditorium afterwards. The topics and tasks of the three groups are to be found in the annexes.

Topic A – Conflict in Africa

- a) The diverse causes and types of conflict
- b) The various dimensions of conflict
- c) The prevention of conflict
- d) The African solutions (continental and regional) concerning the resolution of the conflicts
- e) The participation of the International community (primarily international organizations as the UN, EU, etc.) in the prevention of the conflicts
- f) The involvement of the Great power in the prevention and resolution of the conflicts
- g) Role and impact of the non-state transnational actors in relation to the transcontinental and regional dynamics of security
- h) Other aspects that the group considers as significant so as to treat the topic adequately

Topic B – Security and defense in Africa

- a) The concepts of security and defense in Africa
- b) The role of the armed forces and the African security in the conflict of the continent
- c) Advantages of the international cooperation for the armed forces and African security
- d) Organization, missions and state of the armed forces and African security
- e) The reform of the security sector in Africa
- f) The participation of the armed African forces in peace operations

- g) The African Standby Force: SWOT Analysis (Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)
- h) Other aspects that the group considers as significant so as to treat the topic adequately

Topic C – The CPLP and the African challenges

- a) The function of the CPLP in the prevention and resolution of the conflicts in Africa
- b) The advantages of the CPLP for the African member countries
- c) Opportunities and risks in Africa for the non-African countries of the CPLP
- d) The CPLP and the regional African organizations: competition or complement?
- e) The vectors of intervention of the CPLP in Africa:
Economical, cultural, social and military
- f) Cooperation-model of the CPLP: SWOT Analysis
- g) Possibilities and opportunities of work in the armed forces of the CPLP inside the frame of an Architecture of African peace and security
- h) Other aspects that the group considers as significant so as to treat the topic adequately

Due to limited space of writing, explicit post processing and description of the contents of all the panels cannot be realized in this report. However, the following part of the evaluation will take on contents that owned a special consideration during the African studies course, or which serve well as examples of assessing the course concerning its successful and improvable aspects in relation to future developments.

3.1.4 Results and reflective aspects ***- Opportunities and obstacles for future focuses***

In fourteen days of around six hours of presentations a capacious amount of information and questioning has to be considered and concentrated on that demands, well-structured and sustained interesting contents and forms of demonstrations. During the entire course a variety of professionals from diverse areas have been present to hold presentations and share their knowledge with the auditorium. Therefore the ankles of consideration of a topic or the way of approaching it were differing and maintained the curiosity for following presentations.

Moreover, this diversification has been given in the topic's order as well, so that issues of social or cultural importance rotated with those of juridical or military concern; in fact, such organization appeared to me as to achieve more vitality in the listener's prospect towards subsequent presentations. Another positive aspect concerns the medium of power-point that accompanied most of the speeches and facilitated the understanding through visual demonstration of the themes. In reference to the contents and organization of the different units, however, some facets to be meliorated are to be mentioned as well: Generally, the Africa-related topic has been introduced by one or more presentations that issued the topic in a worldwide view and consequently led over to the African continent. My observation considered this order as unfavorable, because in some cases most of the disposable time has been spent with references to global conflicts and processes without sufficient final time to apply those to the major topic of Africa. Here, the time management for a shorter global introduction and a more extended part of the African situation should be improved.

Another aspect concerns the description of subjects, as specifically, several organizations in Africa, which have been presented in a cursory manner by only mentioning the structure and working objectives of the organizations, but leaving out the consideration of the weak points in need to be improved, strong factors worthy to set a focus on, what has been achieved already etc. To not simply present the characteristics of the actors inside the area of concern, but to clarify the results of work, possibilities and ways of continuation, and to create ideas together as course's group is an essential aspect in order to get beyond a superficially shaped view and construct new insights, especially because the panels issuing African and international organizations and institutions represented a large quantity of the entire course.

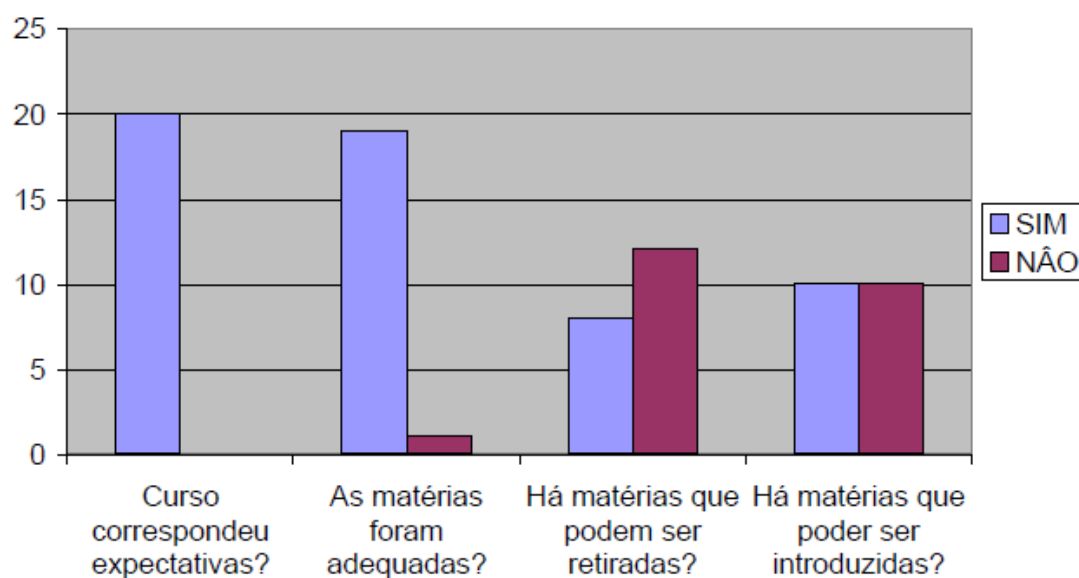
An exception here was the presentation of the CPLP, a community that includes all the nations present as members during the course and therefore transmitting a commonly shared importance of discussion. For instance has group n° 3 of the work shop been responsible for investigating on the topic of the CPLP, its role in conflict prevention and resolution, the relation to other regional organizations and the community's strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats; as well did the previous discussions in relation to that topic show a strong interest and more frequent questioning and comments than many other themes did evoke. Other key aspects of interest referred to the transformation of the security sector as well as the various conflict factors and the international economic and political relations within the process of Globalization (f. ex. in reference to relations with China, India, or Japan). The still prevalent exclusion in many of the world system's branches has been mentioned as one of those problematic matters, mainly concerning foreign investment, public support for development, security of nutrition and the

sector of trade in that the African share only displays 1,2 % of the global trade. Nevertheless, in general terms, my expectations of the vitality of initiating conversations, involving in spinning ideas and expressing enthusiasm could not be met. Several of the participants gave the impression of tiredness and a limited motivation to discuss topics properly so as to try finding approaches or steps for resolutions and future improvements. Furthermore, the placed questions came principally from the same persons, while many others did not participate in the discussions for once.

One last aspect of recommendation to be meliorated refers to the sources utilized during the presentations or subsequent discussion time. As noted above, a multifaceted combination of presentation forms can be a decisive source to attract attention. Besides the verbal and often applied power-point presentations, other sources such as videos, interviews, journal articles, documentaries, graphic illustrations, scenarios, or else have not been made use of and should be included as accustomed materials for following courses.

As to sum up the opinions of the course's participants, gathered by an evaluation paper distributed at the end of the seminar, the answers produced a result as to be seen below:

Fig. 2.1 - Inquiry of the workshop



SOURCE: Own elaboration

3.2 An analysis of the correlations and conflictive character inside the triangle - Development, environment and security - in Africa's Nigeria

3.2.1 Introduction

As one of the most decisive courses of action to lie its influence on present and future world structures, the process of expanding capitalism started its development centuries ago, and adopted the *sister* of nowadays well-known Globalization, whose problematic side-effects such as increased insecurity, vulnerability and inequality are among the top priorities of political agendas worldwide (cf. Thomas 2001:165). Since the inborn character of globalizing processes consists of the enormous inter- and intra-relations of its components, such side-effects, but also principal state sectors and all kinds of aspects of human life are constantly affected from various sides and actors that stand in the center of managing the complexity and web of coherencies. Development, environment and security display three of such aspects, which own their weight both in being sectors of immense national importance as well as in presenting factors determining individual day-to-day life of a state's residents.

The place of research in this work is West Africa's Nigeria, a state of almost 160 million inhabitants (cf. World Bank 2012a), with an area of 923.800 km² (cf. US Department of State 2012), and an estimated oil reserves of about 41.5 billion barrels (cf. Uwadibie 2005:69). Big figures, of which the last one gives Nigeria the potential to be one of the richest countries in Africa (cf. *ibid*), if the conflicts and set of problems the country is confronted with, would not be as vast as those numbers themselves. Political instability, unemployment, environmental degradation, distributional inequities, violence and trade imbalances name just some of the conflictive matters to cope with (cf. *ibid*; Ukeje et al. 2002:vi). By taking the striking conflict aspects together, however, their major belonging into the areas of development, environment and security can hardly be overseen. Therefore, the following parts of this work will analyse how these components are characterized in Nigeria, where the correlations in between them can be found, and where the conflict's sources and potentials are placed that form this country into „one of the most disorderly nations in the world. It is one of the most corrupt, insensitive and inefficient places under the sun" (Udogu 2005:1) - So in a world where any process cannot be considered separately from others, it is the nature of the relations in between factors of importance that possesses the power, it is about catching the core of a conflict, which offers the possibility to reroute and restructure the character of relations and thereby navigate future developments in the desired direction.

3.2.2 Nigeria - *Historic steps and today's status*

Fig. 2.2 - Nigeria



SOURCE: US Department of State 2012

It dates back to the time between the 17th and 19th century, when Nigeria engaged in steps that should strongly mark the developments of the future up to the 21st century, namely the collaboration with European traders, which pulled up coastal ports and infrastructure in favor of growing traffic primarily in slaves, but shortly replaced by commodity trade (cf. US Department of State 2012). Those trade partners as well included Great Britain, who started to take over Nigerian territory for their imperial interests and forming the African country into a colony, whose north and south were administered separately, with the result that „Western influence and education proceeded more rapidly in the south than in the north, with the social, cultural, and political consequences still evident today” (ibid.).

In the year 1960 Nigeria became independent and proclaimed itself a federal republic three years later that consisted of four politically autonomous regions - The North, West, East and Midwest - accounting for 36 states and more than 700 local governments (cf. Uwadibie 2005:70). During the time of the independence until today, the Nigerian political system has been defined by overthrows due to cleavages in the ruling elites and military rule that perpetually consolidated corruptive, instable and oppressive patterns of governance, which failed to establish efficient institutional reforms related to the country's strengths in order to enforce development processes (cf. ibid). The strategic importance and richness of mineral raw materials including tin, coal, uranium, iron, limestone, etc. could have been transformed into a major commercial branch, so could the agricultural sector, which amounts to approximately 70% of Nigeria's total employment (cf. Uwadibie 2005:71; Dibia 2003:216f.); But the discovery of crude oil in the 1950's, its exploitative evolution from the 1960's on, the break-through in the 1970's and the joining of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) branded the oil industry

as the market dominating sector within the economy of the country (cf. Ukeje et al. 2002:vi; Steyn 2004:215f.). After the civil war (1967-70) an economic uprising due to growing oil dynamics and revenues signalized the 1970's until a fall in oil price and output lowered the revenues and demanded reductions in governmental expenditures (cf. Forrest 1993:133). Despite the immense oil resources did Nigeria permanently have to deal with such shortages and frequently followed the necessity to import refined petroleum (cf. Uwadibie 2005:72). The dependency on foreign capital, trade agreements and the presence of multinational oil companies in the oil-rich Niger Delta were and still are factors of essential difficulty, of which particularly the last one has caused strong turmoil from the side of the communities. Reactions of violent protest against the environmental degradation, economic exploitation and political marginalization the oil business activities generated represent until today a conflict of great concern, because it reflects the diversity of significant conflictive aspects inherited in Nigeria's society, economy, politics and oil-related developments (cf. Ukeje et al. 2002:vi; Obi 1997:5). These will be further exposed in subsequent chapters.

When military rule ended after 16 years and a democratic upheaval reached Nigeria in the end of the 1990's, Olusegun Obasanjo, a former general, became new president and succeeded in improvements among others in human rights, democratic practice, and press freedom, but the „recurrent incidents of ethno-religious and community conflicts, many of which derived from distorted use of oil revenue wealth, flaws in the 1999 constitution, and longstanding disputes over the distribution of land and other resources” (US Department of State 2012) could not be solved. Rioting, kidnapping, and corrupt elections continued; Security has been absent (cf. *ibid*).

The establishment of various reform agendas during the last decade induced economic growth in the first decade of the 21st century (cf. World Bank 2012a), though the financial crisis threatened the country around 2008/2009 with a loss of market confidence, falling oil prices, production difficulties, a deteriorating fiscal outlook and rising pressure on the bank system and the state's liquidity (cf. World Bank 2011). As a remedy did the International Development Association (IDA) provide a budget support to the Nigerian government in order to offset the fiscal impact of the crisis, to address issues of financial transparency and to help keeping up economic reforms for being less vulnerable to potential future downturns (cf. *ibid*).

3.2.3 The status of the triangle's components in Nigeria

3.2.3.1 Theoretical approach: Defining the components and their horizon of analysis

In the following chapter the 3 components being investigated concerning Nigeria will be presented in reference to their meaning and dimension of research, which implies the questions of how to define those 3 aspects? Why are they to be considered? And on which levels of analysis do they occur? The focus of the analysis will be on the factors inside the country, ranging from the local to national level, but generally not examining the international component - not for reasons of unimportance, but for the need to choose a smaller horizon of investigation.

Development

Even though development became a strongly pursued issue over the last 50 years, or even the all-consuming matter framing the (post-) modern world, its determination of content probably shows the most ambiguous and complex subject of political and quotidian agendas.

Theoretical approaches come from every side and are amply available, but the indicators of development and the view of the environment and circumstances the term is embedded in offer a wide range of variations (cf. Sumner, Tribe 2008:10). In that sense you find resources framing development in the dynamics of long-term transformations and structural adjustments of economies and societies, while others consider it in relation to short-term growth and the outcome of preferable goals (cf. Sumner, Tribe 2008:9ff.). Development as “change” displays one more idea as supported by Chambers, who considers it in the way of a “good change”, resembling an ideal case of subjectivity in notions of development - what is “good”, and what would be depicted as “bad” (cf. *ibid*). Another irritation concerns either regard development as an inherent process that continues automatically, or as a process advancing through intentional activity (cf. Sumner, Tribe 2008:9). In the latter case, however, the question came to my mind, how this notion shall be assigned to developing countries, whose development desires and attempts of action are at high levels, nevertheless hardly resulting in requested, but only minimal targets, wherefore it often cannot even be seen as development processes, despite active intervention. Consequently it is the activities themselves (policies, projects, etc.) that have to be examined and can give an answer to the results of development. Moreover, poverty reduction comes into mind here - a goal of the millennium, in doubtfully connected to development; a factor of measurement that itself is divided into certain indicators to be supposed to deliver

information on the status of development referring to a specific country or region. Here, statistics or precisely numerical values of such indicators (f.ex. health status, housing disposability, sufficient food distribution, etc.) present another problem due to their limited availability in many countries. Facts as such, however, do fewly comply with Western, developed nations, but intensely indicate the state of concern of developing and under-developed places whose need for development advancements are extremely high. Nigeria, research area of this work, does represent a country in the development status and therefore will be analyzed in consideration of attributes that reflect the development aspirations and environment the nations is framed in.

Development analysis will be divided into two traces: social/human and economic development. The social/human development „brings together the production and distribution of commodities and the expansion and use of human capabilities. It also focuses on choices - on what people should have, be and do to be able to ensure their own livelihood” (UNDP 2010:10). This part of the work therefore includes facts of the individual living circumstances, health, employment, or habitat conditions. Moreover, two indexes will be included for comparative means: the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Gini coefficient. For reasons of Nigeria’s intense pattern of society and divisions, local as well as national levels are to be considered. The economic part includes data as the GDP, trade rates, foreign investment, as well as influences from outside the country such as crisis appearances, financial supports, or arrangements and structures inside the country that form and could affect the economic situation of the state and its inhabitants.

Environment

Generally spoken does the environment involve all the things that encircle us in the place we live and be in, which could include the social, political, biological or economic aspects of our surrounding. Thus the aspect of major significance nowadays relates to the natural environment, whose threat of destruction leads organizations and governments to entire agendas listed under the topics of climate change, sustainability, pollution, renewable energies, atmospheric emissions, melting ice, deforestation and others (cf. Pachauri 2007:30). Wrapping those factors into once and defining them under the title of “natural environment” it shall be determined as the „sum total of water, air and land and the inter-relationships that exist among them and with the human beings, other living organisms and materials” (Kaushik 2007:1). Here, the word that stands at the forefront of this investigation is named “inter-relationships” as the environment becomes a criteria of elementary force for exactly this reason: the environment will always be

affected by the actions of a person and, in turn, the person will always be influenced by the environment (cf. De 2009:1f.; Kaushik 2007:5). The power that circle can own is proved by current developments around the globe and severe consequences and challenges world politics have to encounter for achieving a renewed balance of nature, societies and nation-states. The research of Nigeria will be as well focused on the natural environment and treat the issues of high risk and conflict potential inside the country. The aspect of “oil” as Nigerian natural resource plays a prime role during the subsequent chapters of this work.

Security

The notion of security inherits a very firm, traditional association with military issues and threats to the state, which could not match today’s landscape of security problems anymore unless this notion is going to be extended (cf. Söderbaum, Hettne 2010:16). Certainly is security concerned with questions of safety and violence, and closely linked to discerned threats to the survival of states and individuals, though it does not naturally imply a danger through/of direct force or war (cf. Buur et al. 2007:12). Since nation-states do neither represent the exclusive actors in conflicts nor do their borders implicate stop-signs for conflict zones anymore, security takes on excessive dimensions. As mentioned in the case of development, post-modern processing turned security’s character into a complex construct whose arms spread into various branches of society and state. A horizontal expansion of security, might one say (cf. Venter 2000:266). Human security, security regionalism and environmental security - those are just some of the available new terms, definitions and present concerns (cf. Söderbaum, Hettne 2010:16). Principally there are two concerned parties: the state and the individuals of the state; and both of them own the position of affecting security matters, those regarding the state as a whole as well as those affecting society’s citizens, in a diversity of ways. Therefore „...security no longer...[can] be considered exclusively within the military sphere; it is concerned not only with safeguarding territorial integrity, but also with political, economic and social welfare, and above all, inter-communal harmony” (Venter 2000:266). Referring to those specified views, the security framework concerning Nigeria will point out both sides, the one of national security and the one of individual security, moreover, how the connections in between them and the other two previously presented components are drawn. The contents here will rank from military issues inside the country and security privatization up to political stability, weapons transfer or criminal acts.

3.2.3.2 Component 1: Development

Inside the African continent, Nigeria belongs to the region of West Africa, one of the most unstable regions in the world, of which Nigeria persists being a potential hegemon in its subregion by owning 50% of the region's economic power and half of its population (cf. Adebajo 2004:1+6). Some could say that this is not an outstanding appearance when the countries around are in much worse condition; some might emphasize the term "potential" that is so often to be read in connection with Nigeria, leaving its future to an open end. The development of the country resembles one factor here, determining the direction of the open end.

After gaining independence from colonial powers, the national leaders were „unable to stand the weight of internal political, social, and economic contradictions that the new leaders swept under the carpet" (Udogu 2005:3). A lack of cohesion, corruption, and suppression of ethnic minority groups display just a share of the politics' features of the nation on the West African shoreline (cf. *ibid.*). Institutions are characterized as weak and captured, with low autonomy and a proneness to societal divisions going hand in hand with factional conflicts (cf. Omeje 2006:2). Remaining internal problems including fragile infrastructures, primitive agricultural measures, inequality, inadequate policies and a highly unskilled labor force, hamper to achieve striking development for an entire society and the national economy (cf. UNDP 2009:9+27).

In relation to the HDI² that has been among the lowest worldwide since 1980 an improving tendency can be remarked that climbed from an index of 0.452 in 1990, 0.456 in 1995, 0.486 in 2003 and 0.494 in 2005 up to 0.513 in 2008 - a hopefully promising result (UNDP 2009:42). Another index, the Gini coefficient³, gives an insight of the (in-)equality levels inside a state and marks deteriorating numbers concerning Nigeria in between 1985 and 2004, worsening from 0.43 to 0.49, ranking it „among the countries with the widest gap between their poorest and richest citizens" (UNDP 2009:47). In contrast to this finding, the development of an educational factor, the Illiteracy rate, represents a tremendous amelioration from 67.1% in 1980 down to 28.1% in 2006 (UNDP 2009:50) (Compare annex 2). Considering the rate regionally, however, high variations in between different states inside Nigeria can be spotted, leaving the

² The Human Development Index is a statistical index between 0 and 1 (1 as best result) in order to rank countries in reference to their human development, which is measured by the country's rate of "life expectancy at birth", "adult literacy rate", "gross enrolment ratio" and the "GDP per capita" (cf. UNDP 2009:165)

³ The Gini coefficient measures the deviations between equality and inequality in a state in relation to the distribution of income and consumption expenditure of an individual or household (between 0 and 1; the closer to 0 the better the level of equality) (cf. World Bank 2012b)

states in the North far behind the national average, while southern states exceed the average (cf. UNDP 2009:51).

In reference to the labor sector a conspicuous aspect comprehends that existing unemployment is very severe, despite high employment in Nigeria's most dominant sector, the agriculture, which contributed with 42% to the national GDP in 2007 and, together with the 24% GDP share of the oil sector in 2007, accounts for more than 60% of the entire GDP (cf. UNDP 2009:10f.+83). This GDP shows a real growth rate of 6.9% in 2011, and a per capita figure of \$1,224 in 2010 (US Department of State 2012) - stating a recent upturn in economic growth that might be explained by an interplay of high oil prices, huge official inflows of foreign exchange, increased revenues, fiscal expansion, etc. (cf. UNDP 2009:32ff.) (Table of GDP growth rates, see annex 3). The expectation here would be a translation of the economic growth rates Nigeria documents into the status of the social/human development, but in the face of poverty statistics, describing that more than 50% of the total population is officially poor, advanced developments are absent (cf. UNDP 2009:47+63). „The poverty problem in Nigeria is partly a feature of high inequality which manifests in highly unequal income distribution, differing access to basic infrastructure, education, training and job opportunities” (UNDP 2009:47). In reference to the poverty issue it also needs to be mentioned that water supply and sanitation in most Nigerian cities are heavily deficient for personal and domestic hygiene, commonly carrying water-borne diseases as cholera and diarrhea (cf. Nwaka 2005:6). Above that, food contamination, toxic fumes, (noise) pollution and other health disturbing factors are widespread threats, especially in the big towns or extremely poor areas (cf. Nwaka 2005:6f.).

The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) noted a little decline from \$8.65 million in 2009 to \$6.099 million 2010 (UNCTAD STAT 2010), nevertheless marking a fine number relatively to other developing, African countries due to the country's possessing of attracting natural resources - again, the potential for great human developments.

3.2.3.3 Component 2: Environment

As the country's geographical wideness, conflictive diversity and system's complexity, Nigeria's natural environment inherits a variety of characteristics and endangered factors. So is it composed by dry and wet seasons, humidity and high temperatures, and drylands that extend from the Sudano-sahelian belt to the neighboring Guinea savanna, coastal drainage systems, plateaus and highlands (cf. Nwilo, Badejo 2006:2; Federal Ministry of Environment of Nigeria 2001:3ff.). Inside those areas environmental constraints are occupying the country, which among others include: Land subsidence and coastal erosion, occasional flooding, drought and desertification, pollution and waste, damage to flora and fauna, and oil spills (cf. Adeyinka 2005:3f.).

While those effects are prevalent throughout the whole nation, one region can be identified that has to face challenges and destruction of special intensity, the Niger Delta in the south of Nigeria. It includes around 75.000 km², inhabits an estimated population of 31 million people, and is to be Africa's biggest wetland and, moreover, one of the largest in the world (cf. Obi, Rustand 2011:3). Land and water scarcity, high population density, global warming, flooding, and the highest gas flares globally, but outstandingly the capacious amounts of natural resources, mainly petroleum, and the related activities increasingly threaten this area (cf. Obi, Rustand 2011:3f.). In that reference „available records show that a total of 6,817 oil spills occurred between 1976 and 2001, with a loss of approximately three million barrels of oil. More than 70 per cent was not recovered. Approximately six per cent spilled on land, 25 per cent in swamps and 69 per cent in offshore environments” (UNDP 2006:76).

Furthermore does the production and utilization of energy cause waste heat and the storage of hydrocarbon results in high levels of water, air and thermal pollution (cf. Eneh 2011:252). Another major concern is the degradation of land, which strongly affects around 50-75% of the 10 Nigerian states and by that, involves 27 million inhabitants and accounts for approximately 38% of the total national land area (Federal Ministry of Environment of Nigeria 2001:11). In times where the natural environment is increasingly threatened by natural developments as the effects due to climate change, as well as by the interference of human beings into the ecosystems and their inhabitants, such endangerments and the related consequences own an elementary status concerning the survival and development of a nation-state.

3.2.3.4 Component 3: Security

„The lack of security for life and property has assumed a crisis dimension in Nigeria” (Ibeanu, Momoh 2008:8) - a crisis whose initials can be traced back to colonial times already, when revolts and resistance against taxation objectives for reasons of a legitimacy crisis were common at the daily order (cf. *ibid.*). The post-colonial period did not consist of any less security-conflict-matters, just the cause of tension was altered and can be ascribed to the reign of militarism, which as well affected the civil war and its consequences of ascending crime rates from the 1970’s on (cf. Ibeanu, Momoh 2008:8f.). Throughout a long time of military rule, outrageous human rights violations, suppression of the political opposition, religious and ethnic related killings, looting, armed robbery, illicit drug trade, territorial control, arbitrary arresting, deployment of military to police duties and other crimes weakened the state’s capacity to provide a secure environment to their citizens (cf. Ibeanu, Momoh 2008:7f.,26ff., 30).

The problem of arms and weapons transfer is not significant in respect to Nigeria alone, but to the entire region of West Africa (cf. Keili 2008:5). The porous land and seaside borders of Nigeria, as stated in a small arms survey, allow the smuggling of guns from various countries, and not only into the regimes of police forces, but to an estimated number of 40% such small arms and light weapons (SALW) are placed in civilian hands (cf. Keili 2008:6+8). This was for instance the case after the annulment of the presidential elections in Nigeria in 1993 when legal and illegal weapons were imported massively and used by militias, civil society and state actors in a struggling for self-determination and political empowerment (cf. Ibeanu, Momoh 2008:26f.). The statement that „security is now the second largest money-spinner in Nigeria, surpassed only by oil and gas” (Abrahamsen, Williams 2005:3) highlights another important aspect in reference to the country’s state of security: The process of the privatization of security. The extremity in inequalities, the gap between wealth and poorness and thereby related growth of criminality and insecurity have led to a rising appearance of private security personnel and companies, especially due to the weak police that is often unable to accomplish their duty or being involved in criminal activities themselves (cf. *ibid.*). The oil-rich Niger Delta, which is extensively occupied by armed forces, presents an explicitly threatened area inside the country, showing an estimated death toll of an average of 1000 people per year (cf. *ibid.*). Here, the principal market for such private security demands is the commercial and political sector, including transnational corporations, oil companies, international organizations, embassies or other firms, but the residential security market develops constantly, even though the amount of

customer is still relatively small, and reflects the need for advanced security measures in midst a country of on-going instability and fear (cf. Abrahamsen, Williams 2005:5f.). Apart from the security problems of military and civilian violence, the components of food, health, shelter and housing constitute further conflictive and insecure aspects for Nigeria's society, as stated in the other chapters of part 3.2.3.

Lastly to be mentioned is Nigeria's membership in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) that works to strengthen the relations among the members in order to bond and deepen economic co-operations and ensure peace and growth inside the region and its nations. This participation provides Nigeria with agreements and collaborative work with the other member states in any kind of economic activities and therefore uses its function to keep the countries' relations stable and peaceful, ensure security and support the others in case of acute conflict. Under consideration of the fragile and under-developed character of many of the member states, this remains a constant issue.

How the conflicts inside the three presented aspects of development, environment and security are inter-related will be depicted in the following chapter.

3.2.4 The inter-related triangle and its conflictive traces

„In a world where our daily social experiences are being shaped by powerful global dynamics which are constantly unfolding [...], widening, deepening speeding up,” (Isima 2009:5) and „in which nearly all parts [...] are increasingly interlinked” (Isima 2009:6), the relations in between the elements of a state, society and private life reflect the essence of future developments. To spin connections, decipher their character and the dimensions of influence therefore lies at the core of significance in order to understand or impact the issue of concern. This recognition does not deviate from the aspects to be clarified in this section - development, environment and security - whose respective statuses and problematic attributes of those components inside Nigeria shall be expounded and further set into relation so that an overview of essential inter-connections and implicit responses can be provided.

On the various conferences concerning the global environment and its sustainability that were held in the last decades, a great emphasis has been placed „on the importance of environmental conservation versus economic development” (Logan, Moseley 2004:1). It is deliberately connected though a “versus”, as many examples worldwide illustrate the meaning the challenge of combining politics directed towards growth and development, and the preservation of a healthy environment. Nigeria is not less confronted with this task, since it naturally inherits *the* economic source of the post-modern age: Petroleum. With a contribution of 90% to the national export earnings and 80% of revenues, oil displays the basis of the country’s economy and its development (Obi, Rustad 2011:4). To not enforce the stability and growth of this sector would for this reason be a self-performed death sentence. Nigeria recognized its resource strength at early stage and aimed for attracting firms from abroad to engage in business activities with - a route that succeeded and nowadays leaves the multinational oil companies Shell, Chevron Texaco, Exxon Mobile, Total and Agip with 95% of the oil produced inside the country (ibid). That the African state represents a mono-economy by having remained oil-based since 1970 does not ease, but complicate the fact of generating heavy consequences in the wake of oil business activities (cf. Ojakorotu, Okeke-Uzodike 2006:93). Here, the region of most concern is the southern Niger Delta that accounts for 80% of Nigeria’s oil reserves, thereby suffering disastrous environmental damages due to oil production and incidents, „making it ‘one of the world’s most severely petroleum impacted ecosystems and one of the 5 most petroleum-polluted environments in the world’” (Obi, Rustad 2011:4). The high-pressure pipelines built through the communities of the Delta often are insufficiently maintained, causing leaks and large oil spills that destroy farmlands, water, wildlife, forests and human lives (cf. Ibeanu 2000:23). Canals that were badly constructed provoke flooding and toxic materials flow into water resources and plants. Fire incidents and gas flares (one of the highest rates in the world) are other threatening results (cf. Ojakorotu, Okeke-Uzodike 2006:93f.; Obi, Rustad 2011:4) (Compare table of gas flares in annex 4). Many times those spillages and fires happen for reason of sabotage by local communities so as to obtain petroleum as a monetary compensation, even if illegally achieved (cf. Ibeanu 2000:23). This point inserts the major element in the development-environment relation inside the oil conflict: The local communities. Most of the inhabitants belong to ethnic minorities, of which over 250 exist in Nigeria, and who have to fight with political and economic marginalization (cf. Udogu 2005:4f.). As a consequence, the communities started to protest against the invasion of the oil companies and for their share in the distribution

of the oil wealth (cf. Ojakorotu, Okeke-Uzodike 2006:94). The resistance of the Ijaw and the Ogoni people against the Nigerian government and Shell „emerged as a landmark in the oil-related political processes in both Nigeria, on a national level, and more generally in oil-producing developing countries on an international level” (Steyn 2004:214). The effects of polluted land and water networks increasingly denied them to follow their traditional modes of production, and for the reason that the agricultural sector reflects the principal area of economic activity, land shortage and contamination pose risks of survival to those communities (cf. Steyn 2004:218). Policies focused on the eradication of polluted and contaminated water and food would on one hand improve food and water scarcities, and on the other hand put the agricultural sector in a stronger position again in order to enforce economic growth and job opportunities.

Movement flows of migrants from the cities, who hope to find employment in the oil activities in the Delta, and a constant growth of urban areas, which attract people due to the worsening conditions in the rural areas, appear and in turn delicate the situation: Pressure on land and resources increase, congestions in urban and rural districts worsen, the low sanitation level sinks even more and pollution rises (cf. UNDP 2006:85f.). Another problem refers to the high unemployment, especially in the Delta region, because the oil companies prefer foreign workers instead of hiring the natives of the communities (cf. Ukeje et al. 2002:20). Social development is therefore already hampered from various sides, even though arrangements with the oil companies and adequate housing, sanitation and pollution policies by the federal government could improve the population’s situation immensely.

A major socio-political outcome of the environmental problems and resource conflict is a transformation of cultural values and a loss of traditional authority structures, which were characterized by the youths being at the bottom of the hierarchy, while the elders ranked the top (cf. UNDP 2006:89). Nowadays, the youths does not consider orders from the elders as an requirement to obey to anymore, and by the conditions of poverty and unemployment many of them have turned to crime and joined the ongoing violent protests (cf. Ukeje et al. 2002:25+38). A field survey in states of the Delta region concerning the role of the youths, however, expresses the still prevalent notion that the youths should listen to the elders, reflecting two contrary developments of social norms, which only aggravates improvements and the necessity of a relatively stable society (cf. Ukeje et al. 2002:26). This insight is of importance, because the youths displays the main actor in the future developments of the country, while at the same time their own future, „their access to education and employment and their overall well being depend very much on the rate at which development comes to the delta region” (ibid). Since the production of human capital, besides the one of natural resources, will be an elementary factor

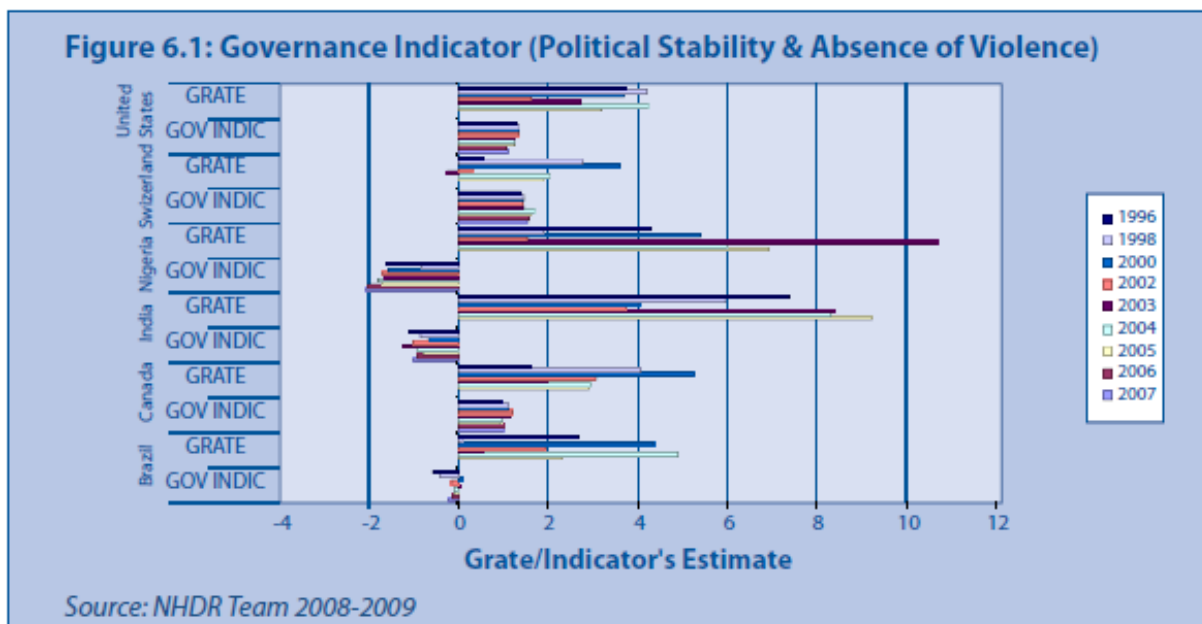
for the development of the country, the focal point should be more directed at the human resources and their educational status, especially in concern of higher education (cf. Dibia 2003:354+360). Here, economic growth could be accelerated through intensified labour activity, and the potential for individual growth and learning would be enforced. Above that, to pursue environmental studies and programs with connections to the national problems that eventually created more interest and motivation to contribute to the development of the country while simultaneously acquiring analytical skills and wider knowledge in the political, humanistic, economic and scientific area (cf. Dibia 2003:360).

For the reason that first „there were several sectoral regulations aimed at controlling environmental degradation which were unsuccessful due to the absence of effective sanctions”; and second, „economic considerations and fundamental lack of knowledge of interdependent linkages among development processes and environmental factors, as well as human and natural resources, resulted in an unmitigated assault on the environment” (Echefu; Akpofure 2003:64), the leading pathway has to be aimed at the enforcement of collaborative work among governmental and non-governmental institutions (cf. Ukeje et al. 2002:28). Inadequate, dysfunctional and unproductive relations in between state institutions and the communities of Nigeria’s states name another co-operation to be improved - those aspects can be gathered from a source of the year 1996, as well as from literature of currently passed 2011 (cf. Francis et al. 1996:34f.; Eneh 2011:259). Such well-functioning and successful collaborations could improve development and environmental preservation more rapidly from a local to national level due to shared knowledge, better resources, more varied skills and a decentralized work distribution, and moreover, could offer more employment.

In reference to the fact that a positive correlation exists between environmental stress and social stress (cf. Ibeanu 2000:25), as also depicted in this part, development policies have to carry this along and include both aspects in order to create a more balanced state, environment and society.

There is nowadays an increasing awareness, even a generally accepted notion, that „security is not just a development issue but lies at the core of development” (Isima 2009:113) and that development, in turn, presents a significant domain which has been ascended to merge and be associated with the security sphere (cf. Buur et al. 2007:9). A major aspect to be exposed concerning the security in relation to Nigeria’s development points to the military’s presence and their constant intervention in the citizen’s life. In almost 30 years out of 39 years of military rule since the country’s independence, institutions, norms and laws, and security have been extensively affected by armed forces and became fixedly militarized (cf. Abiodun 2000:10). Oodles of military coups and revolts constantly hindered the establishment of a stable political system and successful development, and even though they did not lead to state collapse yet, they present steps in that direction and display essentialities of personal insecurity (cf. Zartman 1996:55). The figure below reflects this instability.

Fig. 3.2 - Governance Indicator (Political stability & absence of violence)



SOURCE: UNDP 2009:103

As Dibia states is military intervention in conflict with the process of economic development, because growth in an economy is activated best through enhanced freedom of the market and politics that align oneself with less centralization and more market-orientation (2003:337f.). This, however, was not covered by Nigeria during decades of bad government and

market interference. Problems of corruption, industrial strikes, robbery, fraud, oppression and violence conducted by the state's military and other militia clans deepened the animosity between civilians and the military (cf. Dibia 2003:340; Abiodun 2000:27), so that as a consequence, the trust in politics and the reliance on governing personnel from the side of the population has turned to be a one-way street. A survey cited by Ukeje et al. expresses above this that „the Federal Government is considered too distant and an invisible entity to be engaged in dialogue” (2002:30). Fear, disbelief and the feeling of ignorance for the population aren't exactly the characteristics to give support to an institution of or actors with power, therefore leaving civil society and military government disconnected and in steady conflict - circumstances which are more than unfavorable for the objective of social and economic development. As a reaction to the military government and the social unrest, even ethnic groups joined together to form militia clans that, besides fighting the country's politics, engaged in conflicts with other ethnic or social groups (cf. Ibeanu; Momoh 2008:28) - describing a process that got out of hand and turned against solidarity inside the civil society.

Lacking policies and reforms, especially aimed at long-term results, due to incapable military persons in charge, not only serve negative attitudes and protest, but also affect the daily life conditions, as for example an unjust food distribution system that does not include some groups or people, and already mentioned aspects as contamination of food and water, health problems, etc. (cf. Hjort af Ornäs; Salih 1989:10). The movement of several ethnic groups to other zones, ecologically richer, which are already occupied by other groups is a common happening, but enforces the potential for conflict concerning resource allocation and employment opportunities (cf. *ibid*). Those factors might seem small in contrast to war and violence issues, but it has to be remembered that they embody elements of the everyday life, of everyone, of total necessity, and therefore capture an extremely wide range of consequences and influences. Poverty and inequality, for that reason, increasingly depict symbols of regional, national and global security threats (cf. Thomas 2001:163).

Since militaries take economic resources from the population and state and thereby suppress human development, economic growth or environmental improvements, they directly contribute to the situation of extreme social and natural scarcities (cf. Hartmann 1998:120).

Another aspect to be mentioned contains the process of security privatization that more and more involves the presence of transnational companies in Nigeria inside, which bring advanced equipment and technologies, integrated risk analysis, satellite tracking and other mediums to the country (cf. Abrahamsen; Williams 2005:6). On the one hand this can serve as

an introduction to new technological medium available and stimulate national companies to improvement and learning due to the high visibility of competitors from abroad, on the other hand could social tensions be tightened or corruptive circles reinforce for the reason that many of those firms do not operate with a valid license (cf. Abrahamsen; Williams 2005:9). Instead of demonstrating the errors in politics over and over again, the state should actively work on exhibiting democratic and reliable manners of governance and norms to be embraced.

Lastly, the proliferation of arms and weapons owns a place of conflict intensity in the security-development nexus. Not does the presence of weapons evoke an atmosphere of alarm and fear that influences everyday life activities, but also does this presence threaten people's survival in various aspects (cf. Keili 2008:10). For instance exist a strong correlation between the violence connected to arms and weapons, and a deterioration of public services, such as in markets, health institutions, or schools (cf. *ibid*). A shift to a culture of violence, altered values and the abolishment of a feeling of safety come along with the growing trade and eased availability as well, not to mention massive human rights violations, and the arms' support of the various coups and riots back in Nigeria's history (cf. Keili 2008:5). Moreover involves the oil conflict in the Niger Delta the activities of militia groups that are based on economic interest in stolen crude oil, which pays the sellers and dealers of the circling weapons (cf. Keili 2008:7+9). The ones who fight with those weapons, on the contrary, are not paid at all, instead, the high rates of youth unemployment make persons available and willing to be trained to fight against the national conflicts and wide-spread poverty (cf. Keili 2008:8). The matter of trading arms and weapons, here does not even only concern the country itself, but also goes far beyond national borders, and so do the conflicts, wherefore it is more than fundamental for a society's survival that the proliferation of weapons and arms gets controlled rapidly. If the weapons remain, development's impediment remains as well (cf. Keili 2008:10).

The fact of security being a crucial dimension of social and political life that needs to be considered as an element of national development and its related strategies, should be demonstrated by now.

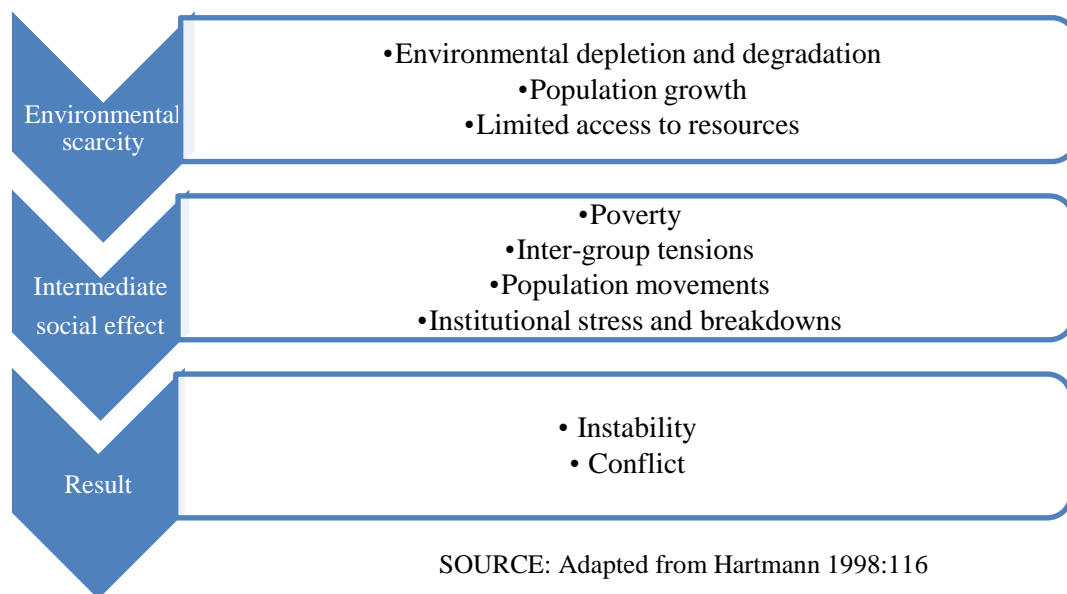
It was in 1988, an incident of toxic waste dumping by Italy at Koko in Nigeria that firstly called environmental management on the agenda and mainly institutionalized sanitation laws, which however remained mostly inefficient due to an agglomeration of factors, including „conflicting and confusing jurisdictions among the various tiers of government, poor funding, political instability and rapid turnover of top bureaucrats, absence of a coherent legal framework, and excessive federal centralization of power and resources” (cf. Obi 2005:3). The outcome of such errors and the economic necessity of corporations with transnational companies, whose presence places enormous weight on Nigeria’s environment, is the virtual deficiency of environmental considerations in official conceptions of security (cf. Obi 2005:3f.). Three aspects are to be named in this connection that strongly shape the environment-security relation and demonstrate the importance of its recognition: the state, its policies and measurements; the oil business and companies; the resource scarcity.

Weak policy arrangements as mentioned above display one such fragility the government carries out improvidently, thereby contributing to increased insecurity of living conditions and environmental damage. Moreover, in midst the revolts and movements of the Ogoni and other ethnic groups, state violence through police and armed forces in form of looting, torture, rape, extortion and extra-judicial killings has occurred widely (cf. Ibeanu 2000:26f.). Thus, the distrust in any governmental institutions or persons with power as a consequence is not to be wondering about. Instead, the feeling of exploitation and mistreatment for economic reasons increases the will of the population to fight for their shares in profit through oil business, for respect and human rights, and for the preservation of their living habitats. The insecurity for survival, principally the scarce available resources, however, becomes not only a struggle in between the state and the communities, but also in between the various communities living in more critical areas, with special concern to the region of the Niger Delta (cf. *ibid.*). Destructed villages and their natural environments, loss of lives and streams of environmental refugees were the outcomes (cf. Ibeanu 2000:27). When Shell International became the spotlight in the media for abuses of human rights and bad environmental practices in the second half of the 1990’s and the oil company found itself on trial for its activities, Shell revised the business principles by 1997 and adapted standards on sustainable development and corporate social responsibility (cf. Steyn 2004:223f.). Steps in such *greener* direction are undoubtedly achieved improvements, but they did not stop the opposition of the concerned communities for the reason that those ameliorations yet do not solve the prevailing problems of little employment, criminality,

accidents in the production of oil and gas, social underdevelopment, failing policies, etc. The circle of resistance and violence to suppress this resistance therefore continues, and in combination with the developmental issues causes a surrounding of insecurity to the population and cruelty to the natural environment.

A concept called the Homer-Dixon Model gives an insight in some relations illustrating how environmental stress contributes to conflict and is constructed as followed:

Fig. 3.3 - How environmental stress contributes to conflict



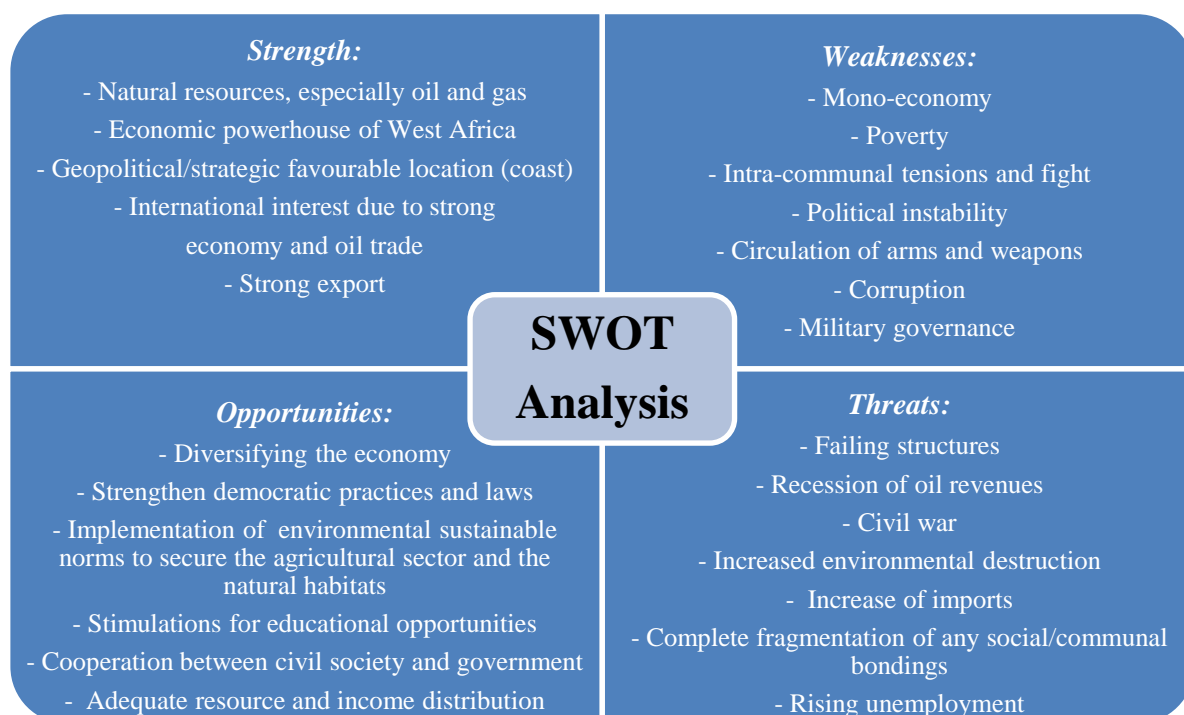
In the Nigerian case those process lines can be approved as existing and clearly show the impact the environment owns in the prevalent conflict situation inside the country. Not to forget here is that this environmental matter also involves valuable ground used for agricultural production, which is threatened to be destroyed or conserved insufficiently, because farmers cannot afford the usage of sustainable techniques due to economic and security pressures (cf. Maconachie 2007:104). Consequently the economic production and economic stability could be influenced by that, which in turn increases the population's security. Apart from the destructions related to the oil activities, migration flows (as depicted in the parts of the development-environment and security-development nexus) leading to the loss of cultivated land, hunger and intra-communal fights display another factor menacing the environment and security. This presence of environmental conflict „reflects the contradictions embedded in Nigeria's federalism" and inherits an extremely „destabilizing potential, when combined with other internal contradictions" (Obi 1997:9). To treat the environmental problem as a security matter, in

local, regional and national terms, but also in an international sense, since environmentally induced conflict is set in relation to fragmentation or states that become more authoritarian, and thereby elementarily disrupting international security, is nowadays not to be underestimated, but significant (cf. Hartmann 1998:114).

3.2.5 Future prospects

The prior analysis of prevalent conflicts and their connective character let Africa's Nigeria emerge in a dim light framed by tremendous problems that can either break out the potential for improvement or worsen to leave the state system and society at the edge of collapse. In order to aggregate the important aspects of conflict and future possibilities, a collection of SWOT elements is presented below:

Fig. 3.4 - SWOT Analysis



SOURCE: Own elaboration

The essential difficulty Nigeria has to carry is a double edged commodity - Petroleum - that on the one side represents the anchor of business and national economic growth, and on the

other side forms the basement of constant dependency and source of conflicts inside the society. So is it clearly impossible to desist from setting up reinforcements of the oil sectors economic capacities, but as the country since the 1970's focused almost exclusively on this sector, which fuels a variety of deep conflicts, to extend pathways in order to diversify away from the petro-business is inevitable. An official government policy, which contents that „in the case of commercial oil discovery, all other economic activities within the affected area have to make way for oil production” (Steyn 2004:217) even supports this mono-economy status, and thereby indicates a flaw in the system. So as to promote development processes, the concept of Nigerian development has to be rethought and other paths and strategies need to be embarked, basing upon policy directions to empower the agricultural and educational sectors. Those reforms, however, are necessary to be united from a local to national level, involving all the federal state governments and their inhabitants wherefore more innovative, adaptive and collaborative efforts are essential to focus on (cf. Dibia 2003:345).

An interesting approach to accelerate economic growth and simultaneously decrease poverty by engaging in offshoring of services, especially high-valued sectors such as information and communication technology (ICT) presents a potential innovative activity for Nigeria to start with. Off shoring signifies the delegation of series of tasks and functions to another partner company outside the country with the intention of, among others, enhancing customer service and core competencies (cf. Radwan, Strychacz 2010:1). The striking aspect in reference to Nigeria would be the chance to faster and more intense development through the push of services trade and its beneficial side effects of job creation, well payment, incentives for higher education and skill acquirement are generated, know-how exchange, and human capital as well as productivity of the local workforce in domestic economies are increased if further training is provided (cf. Radwan, Strychacz 2010:1f.). Nigeria's large size, the quantitatively high youth population, a positive record on contract enforcement and the flexible labor market regulations display assets for companies being interested in establishing service installations throughout the country and engage in business (cf. Radwan, Strychacz 2010:2). The small number of university graduates, their low productivity relatively to other competitor countries, high telecommunication costs and the poor infrastructure of roads, electricity, and broad-band technology, however, constitute challenges for offshoring and are factors to be ameliorated (cf. *ibid*). Nevertheless owns the Nigerian landscape favourable attributes and potentials to consider this approach a promising future investment.

Less promising, in contrast, is the military-led character of the nation's political and social sphere, which undermines democratic norms to be developed, neglects the demands and

needs of civil society and encouragingly permits the destruction of political security, human security and environmental security. „Coherent political organization, bureaucratic competence and national decision-making are essential requirements of all national development programs but genuine progress is not likely to emerge in Nigeria until the military junta retires to the barracks and new self-governing institutions are erected over a political system anchored in democratic practices” (Dibie 2003:345). It is no wonder then that many organizational systems are in need of a complete overhaul, involving the governing system, the administrative systems, the police apparatus as well as organizational behavior and processes (cf. Dibie 2003:342). The deep-rooted culture of violence, whose presence particularly disturbs the indispensable region of the Niger Delta, reflects a major facet of the weaknesses in the overall national system and in the society relations. To suppress the trade and proliferation of weapons is an elementary, but immense task, given the range of the country and the region of West Africa involved in the ongoing circulation across borders. To provide employment as *substitute* and re-orientation for the arms business and its formation, to regulate the inter-communal conflicts that are mainly based on the activities around the oil sector, to reform the position of ethnic minorities and to intensively protect the environment as a life security measurement lead the agenda of future priority actions. Community developments projects, the population’s share in real decision-making with the oil companies and the government, regular consultations & dialogue, and to establish institutions for local conflict management can be named in this context (cf. Ibeanu 2000:30f.). Another concept could be to arrange circumstances that will mark violence as an unattractive instrument to resolve crisis, as for instance to animate communities to give up their possession of weapons in return for appropriate socio-economic possibilities and infrastructures such as road construction, schools, medical institutions, electricity, etc. (cf. Ukeje et al. 2002:42).

In relation to the natural environment, future politics have to make sure that the environmental problems will be treated as a security matter. The Nigerian environment has been a „contested terrain reflecting social and political relations as expressions of power over production, distribution and access” (Ukeje et al. 2002:10) and thereby brought the society’s security and potential development advancements to its knees. The weakened security agencies, in turn, need an enemy, need to identify a threat to encounter - and as keenly depicted by Hartmann: If the source for violence and instability is considered in population pressures and resource scarcities, the enemy, implicitly or explicitly, becomes poor people and underprivileged groups or movements who represent them (1998:127). Thus, carelessness concerning those people’s situation and the environment they live in becomes stronger on the side of the security installations, politicians are overwhelmed in midst of authoritarian rule and corruptive activities

and development proceedings are assigned to the country's single commodity and its economic value. It is a vicious circle, teemed with interdependencies and in urgent need to be interrupted by well-adapted, profound and wide-ranging reforms. Here, a list of significant future improvement duties include among others the following:

- Decentralization of the political and economic system
- A revised constitution that is aligned to the complex nature of relations between Nigeria's ethnicities and communities
- Repressing corruption
- Ensuring strong community institutions and developing better responsiveness and accountability of the public service
- Establishing a pluralistic, but integrated, institutional regime
- Promotion of better resource utilization through inducements and controls
- Fostering social development & diminishing inequities among the society
- Implementing laws for environmental sustainability (pollution control, waste regulations, usage of chemicals, etc.)
- Rewarding successful start-up companies and university graduate projects
- Creating plans for more equal resource and revenue distribution concerning the oil sector
- Setting up institutions for collaborative work and conflict reconciliation of institutions and communities from the local to state level
- Improvements of health services
- Focusing on the primary sector and on the expansion of services on a global scale
- Infrastructures need to be ameliorated (water, power, transportation, communication, etc.)
- Enforcing human rights compliance and its observation
- Institution for the analysis and settlement Niger Delta's interrelated conflicts
- Solving the perennial tensions, mutual insecurity and fears of and inside the population
- Guiding the youth away from criminality and give them future perspectives
- Stopping weapons and arms proliferation and the formation of youth militia groups

Nigeria's future, even if confronted with many difficulties, is not decided yet and can be lead forward with positive prospects, if guidelines as above will be considered sincerely and intensively.

3.2.6 Conclusion

When summing up the previous analysis of the Nigerian state's circumstances and the existing conflictive elements an impression quite disillusioning could overlay someone's mind, for the simple reason that a country of potential strength and capacities could be or had to be in a different position than the presence verifies. Responsible factors are various - many of them guide back to inherited structural challenges, but even more of them reflect the courses of mislead and inadequate policy frameworks neglecting Nigerian reality with a single-focus on striving for economic growth. The resource of petroleum became the item of exploitation, the gold for the economy, and the misfortune for the society and the environment, or as Ukeje et al. frames it, „oil wealth led to extravagance, mismanagement and misplaced priorities” (2002:4).

With the addition of continuously being accompanied by a regime of military force that engaged in corruptive, violent and authoritarian practices, development processes were automatically prevented from unfolding for decades after Nigeria's independence. It has not been in doubt that the military is not qualified for governing a society of democratic principles - a reason why this still is a prevalent and disturbing lack in national politics (cf. Udogu 2005:4). The establishment of a democratic structure to rearrange distorted power relations and to eliminate the unsustainable and distributive inequities, which fuel conflict, scarcity and insecurity, is therefore inevitably needed. Inequality has remained a major difficulty for Nigeria, so does the human development, poverty and the status of higher education and employment (UNDP 2009:118f.). A principal concern in this context is the high youth unemployment and their low educational skills, combined with an all-encompassing risky life situation and intra-communal tensions that let them drift into crime and illegal trade. Insecurity is written all over the country. „For too long, the concept of security has been shaped by the potential for conflict between states. For too long, security has been equated with threats to a country's borders. For too long, nations have sought arms to protect their security. For most people today, a feeling of insecurity arises more from worries about daily life than from the dread of a cataclysmic world event. Job security, income security, health security, environmental security, security from crime, these are the emerging concerns of human security all over the world” (Thomas 2001:162) - as it is the case in Africa's Nigeria.

Environmental destruction, particularly due to the oil business, rose to an issue of national significance in encountering the threat of stagnating or even declining development and increasing insecurity. The view that environmental problems were matters of secondary

importance to be addressed after primary matters have been resolved is common in most African states (cf. Tesi 2000:21). Acknowledging how devastating the forces of environmental damage affect the entire state did not own as much room as it should have and negatively influenced the social situation of the population, their cultural values, and the political sphere. To place the economy above all and constantly set other immense problems on the waiting list did not serve Nigeria well and has to be tremendously changed presently and for positive future developments in all sectors; Especially for the reason that Nigeria presents a case with an imperative to consider the inter-relations of trouble-aspects, since the elements of development, environment and security display 3 dominant conflict factors whose regulations depend on the processing and policies each of them will be assigned to by the government. The conflictive sources and continuous forces are embedded in the existing inter-relations and their ongoing affirmation that is caused due to immense gaps on all levels of the state and their failure to communicate and work together as an entity. State government, federal governments and local communities therefore need to collaborate and construct adequate strategies to score best possible results and take advantage of the potential Nigeria still owns for future developments.

4. Overall Conclusion

4.1 Internship evaluation

My first visit to IESM took place in July 2011 in order to meet the supervising personnel, the institution and to discuss the plan, contents of the dissertation and formalities to be arranged in advance. The internship itself, however, actively started in October, when the two-week program of African studies was held at IESM, and involved me as participant, observer, and transcript writer. As comprehensive the agenda of the program has been, as intense and wide ranging was my personal review from the discussed topics and severity of contents. To be confronted with the issues and situations of the African continent as a whole and to engage into a more concrete view concerning the CPLP countries offered an interesting insight and comparisons, especially due to the attending representatives from Africa and the professional spokesmen. Once again, reflecting and evaluating the African program accentuated the variety of conflicts, the complexity of relations and the mountainous tasks and arrangements to be done for achieving developmental results in Africa's future. The analysed triangle of the Nigerian case

here reflects one such aspect involved in the program, pointing out the enormous range of significant, conflictive matters. The aim to combine theory and praxis, my *theoretical* interest for African conflicts (as developed throughout my studying years) and the practical adoption through the internship's program and the dissertation's analysis, therefore has been approached by another step.

As a military institution built on specific norms and social processes, practicing as an intern has been an interesting experience that demonstrated the strong presence of a firmly structured, and very respectful, but at the same time a personal and friendly way of mutually treating the institute's personnel - Norms that often perish in the competitiveness of the working behavior of the post-modern period, but should be pursued more in order to achieve a sincere, fair and comfortable working environment, however, does the way of military order represent an extreme form that surely would not be adequate to generally adapt to any company or institution.

In relation to the tasks involved in the internships' period, the course of African studies revealed to be the part the most time intensive and *mind* intensive, meaning to be confronted with a range of deeply interesting and important aspects to think and learn about. Most of the working time apart from the African course merely referred to the topics of investigation of the thesis itself. Therefore, tasks aside from my main thesis parts have not been integrated in my internship agenda and, moreover, would have been difficult to insert retrospectively due to the structured working plan of my investigation matters. Here, a concrete plan that is time-balanced concerning the dissertations contents and the activities related to the internship would be recommendable to develop before the official start. By this, regulations such as dates, deadlines, meetings, contact persons, events, etc. could be determined from the beginning on as well, so that time-consuming bureaucratic processes and waiting times could be avoided. The communication in between the intern and the responsible persons of the institute should be meliorated, for instance could monthly meetings to give feedbacks, solve questions and present the status of the activities help in keeping the contact and preventing misunderstandings. Thereby, working developments would not have to be disrupted and could generate a more dynamic processing that includes all facets and persons in midst the dissertation and the internship.

4.2 Final reflections concerning the processed themes

The overall terrain framing this investigation - Africa - being a continent of vast difficulties and disruptions is not a new insight, problematically however is the experience of the continuous wave of confirming this status over and over again. IESM's program of African studies had been filled with the various themes and sub-topics related to African development and security; in the end leaving a bittersweet aftertaste knowing the potentials and growth possibilities that proper steps could bring forward, while the depth and complexity of factors that such development depends on seem hardly possible to be in line with. As investigations had shown and politicians have confirmed is there „a link between security, stability, development and cooperation in Africa” (Gambari 1996:33) that generally hamper improvement processes, because political, social and economic institutions usually do neither possess the robust structures and available resources & knowledge, nor the advanced experience in the global arena that developed nations have accomplished already.

The Nigerian case as presented previously reflects this pattern and its analysis has captured the capacities the country inherits, but which could not brought to the surface yet for reasons of system errors, social unrest, denial of essential aspects and processes marking the state, and narrow-minded priorities. Investigating the triangle's components of development, environment and security has detected the tremendous conflicts prevailing in those areas and has shown the rope of inter-connected problems, trapped in inadequate systems and policies. The country's heterogenic society reached a status in which the alliances of the communities have broken down and the individual survival leads actions and considerations - reminding of Darwin's theory of the selective process being defined by the better performers as mentioned in chapter 2.3.1. Sociological sensitiveness for institutional arrangements, as the systemic approach of strategy implies, lies at the center here. To understand the intra-relations of the social system and its connectivity with the political, economic, and in Nigeria of major importance, the environmental sphere, and to construct strategies based on those perceptions displays the framework to set up an improving future. The study on the structures, social environment and interdependencies determines the strategy's success, while in turn the strategy's success affects the subsequent changes inside the state's systems. Therefore the entire dimensions of the state and society need to be considered to design qualified, far reaching strategic approaches (as the dimensions of strategy recited from Clausewitz and Gray in chapter 2.3.2).

It is the requirement to create ideas that fit the shape of the post-modern age and point at advancement and development inside the world structures, politics and global market, but with the insistence of adapting those ideas to the circumstances of the respective environment. Copying structures and plans of Western societies, whose state construction is completely unrelated to most of the African states, including Nigeria, therefore did not and will not realize the desired objectives (cf. Gambari 1996:33). In a globalized, uncertain world order steps forward rather include a preliminary reviewing and reprocessing of the past and its consolidated patterns before striking out in direction to renewing modernity.

With certainty concerning Nigeria, and with an estimated high probability concerning a multiplicity of countries, in the end, development processes, environmental preservation, security provision and strategy design all come together and form into one, dictating the health of a nation state and its society.

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Annexes

Annex 1 - Questionnaire IESM

2.2 Structure, organization & working goals

2.2.1 Voices & thoughts of IESM - Questionnaire

Name:

1. Which, in your opinion, are three most principal characteristics of IESM that show significance in the circumstances of present times?
2. Organization and working goals - how is the complementation of those aspects arranged in IESM?
3. While IESM's strengths lay in...Improvements could be made concerning...
4. How would you see IESM's position & tasks in midst of the arrangement of scientific-, security- and national institutions?
5. Which rank and role do you attribute to the institute's section of strategy considering prevalent modern structures (in the world market & politics) and defense aspects?

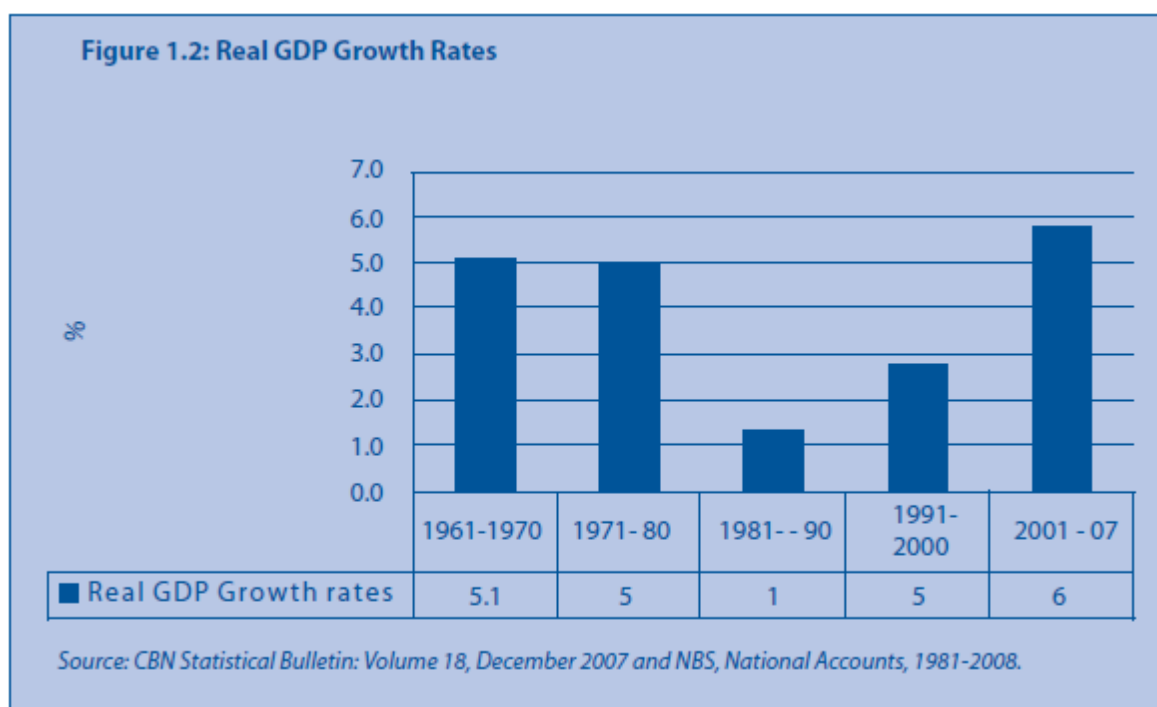
Annex 2 - School enrolment & Illiteracy rates in Nigeria, 2004

Table 2.3: School Enrolment & Illiteracy Rates in Nigeria, 2004						
	Primary School Enrolment Ratio		Secondary School Enrolment Ratio		Illiteracy Rate	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1980	108.8	95.0	18.0	11.0	67.1	78.3
1985	103.6	91.8	34.0	27.0	59.2	69.9
1992	94.0	83.1	28.9	23.7	48.2	58.1
1996	82.0	74.0	34.0	31.1	42.0	51.0
1999	93.0	83.0	24.0	23.0	37.5	45.7
2000	96.0	86.0	34.9	31.4	36.0	43.9
2001	100	90.0	35.5	31.6	34.6	42.3
2002	101	91.0	36.0	32.0	33.3	40.7
2003	100	91.0	36.5	31.0	31.9	39.1
2004	99	91	35	31	30.6	37.4
2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.2	29.2
2006	N A	N A	N A	N A	28.1	28.1

Source: AfDB (2007) Selected Statistics on African Countries.

(UNDP 2009:50)

Annex 3 - Real GDP Growth Rates



(UNDP 2009:29)

Annex 4 - Natural Gas Flared as Percentage of Gross Production (1991)

Table 2. Natural Gas Flared as Percentage of Gross Production (1991)	
Country	Percent of Gas Flared
U.S.A	0.6
Holland	0.0
Britain	4.3
Ex-USSR	1.5
Mexico	5.0
OPEC COUNTRIES	
Nigeria	76.0
Libya	21.0
Saudi Arabia	20.0
Iran	19.0
Algeria	4.0
OPEC TOTAL	18.0
WORLD TOTAL	4.0
Source: Friends of the Earth, Nigeria, 2000.	

(Ibeanu 2000:23)